

Water

Rules and Regulations



METROPOLITAN
UTILITIES DISTRICT

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Preface

1. These Rules and Regulations are made by authority of Section 14-1015, **Reissue Revised Statutes of 1943**, granting authority to the Board of Directors to make such Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the water plant controlled and operated by the District, and the use and measurement of water supplied therefrom as it may deem proper, including the authority to cut off any water service for nonpayment or non-maintenance of the pipes and plumbing connected with the supply main, or noncompliance on the part of any water user with these Rules and Regulations.

These Rules and Regulations have the same legal force and effect as a City Ordinance and are binding upon the consumers as one of the conditions of their service.

2. Metropolitan Utilities District delivers water to customers at the water mains installed by the Utilities District in public streets and on private property when a proper easement is obtained from the owner of said private property.

The mains are owned by the Utilities District and are under its exclusive control. All pipes, appurtenances and fixtures, except for the meter, from the main in the street to and into the owner's premises are installed by and paid for by him, are his property, and the owner is responsible for their maintenance and care.

Water meters are installed by the Utilities District but are purchased by and are the property of the owner. Normal repair of meters is made by the Utilities District without charge.

3. No installation of a water service (the pipe and fixtures from the main in the street to and including the meter) nor repair thereof shall be made which does not conform to these Rules and Regulations. Inspection and approval by the Utilities District is required for all installations and repairs of water services.
4. Failure to conform to these Rules and Regulations shall be cause for the Utilities District to shut off the water supply to the premises in which the failure to comply exists. Water service will not be restored until the installation or service has been made to conform to the Rules and Regulations.
5. Where there are practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships in the way of carrying out the strict letter of these Rules and Regulations the matter may be submitted to an appeals committee, composed of the

Senior Vice President-Operations, the Senior Vice President-General Counsel, and the Vice President-Water Operations, which committee, upon making a finding to that effect in such case, may vary or modify the application of these Rules and Regulations so that the spirit of the Rules and Regulations shall be observed, public safety secured, unjust discrimination avoided, and substantial justice done.

Amendment Adopted: May 4, 2005

6. These Rules and Regulations, consisting of this Preface and Parts I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI and XII, shall take effect as soon as adopted by the Board of Directors of Metropolitan Utilities District and published in the District's legal newspaper, and anything heretofore adopted as Rules and Regulations that may be in conflict herewith shall be considered amended and repealed from and after the effective date of these Rules and Regulations.

*Adopted by action of the Board of Directors of Metropolitan Utilities District
September 9, 1968*

Part I
GENERAL

1. Water Pressure

Water pressure varies throughout the system depending on the elevation. Pressure regulating valves, where required by city or other applicable plumbing codes, shall be installed on the street side of the meter. Information on pressure at a specific location may be obtained upon request to the Engineering Department.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

2. Temporary Interruption of Service

The District may shut down a customer's water supply to make repairs on the system after making a reasonable effort to notify. In case of emergencies such as a main break or where in the District's opinion considerable damage may be caused, water supply may be shut off without notification.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

Part II

APPLICATION FOR THE USE OF WATER

1. Application

- (a) Applications for the use of water shall be made in writing on forms provided by the District and shall be signed by the customer. If the customer has an unpaid balance of water or sewer charges at a previous location, this balance must be paid before service can be turned on.
- (b) If there is no water service into the premises, see Part III.
- (c) Water for temporary purposes, including construction uses, may be obtained, upon application and payment of fees, by purchasing water from a temporary water service line complying with the requirements of these Rules for a new service or, where no other reasonable supply is available, through a temporary hydrant connection in accordance with the provisions of these Rules.

Amendment Adopted: October 7, 1987

2. Deposit

Water customers shall make and keep a deposit with the District as a guarantee for the payment of their water bills. The District, in its sole discretion, may waive a deposit where its account records disclose that the customer regularly pays water bills when due or where a new customer submits adequate evidence of financial responsibility.

If a customer who does not have a deposit fails to pay a water bill when due for a period of two months, the customer shall be required to make a deposit as a condition of future service.

If the District determines, in its sole discretion, that a customer who does not have a deposit is at financial risk of failure to pay future water bills, the customer may be required to make a deposit as a condition of future service.

Amendment Adopted: August 7, 2002 (7-6-94)

3. Billing

- (a) Water shall be supplied by meter measurement only, and bills rendered at regular periods so far as practicable. In case of inability to read a meter for any reason, or of a meter failure to register, the water consumed shall be determined by estimate.

The District reserves the right, for economy reasons, to implement a program of reading meters at varying monthly intervals, but not less often than bimonthly, with estimated bills rendered in months when meter readings are not obtained. Estimated bills will be rendered based upon previous usage and seasonal conditions.

All bills due the District for water service shall be payable on or before the due date at the Utilities District offices at 1723 Harney Street during regular business hours, Monday through Friday, or at such other offices as may be designated for the payment of such water bills, or by mail.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

- (b) All customers shall make it possible for the Utilities District representatives to obtain readings of any water meter. This includes remote reading devices. The water service may be turned off if the District is not allowed to read meters and remote reading devices.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

- (c) If there is a discrepancy between readings of a meter and a remote reading device, the meter reading shall govern.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

4. Default in Payment

- (a) When a customer is in default of payment of an account for water supplied to the customer's premises, or for fire service, repairs, material or other items furnished, or fails to comply with these Rules or Regulations, the water service may be terminated. The service may be terminated whether the default be on account of water supplied at the customer's present address or at any prior address of the customer.
- (b) Where a water service has been turned off because of a violation of Rules and Regulations, or because of nonpayment of bills due, a charge as stated in the District's billing price book shall be collected for restoring service.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

5. Unauthorized Use of Water

- (a) The obtaining of water service so as to avoid payment for such service, including but not limited to tampering with the meter, installing a bypass around the meter, connections for service without a meter, or by any other method, is prohibited and shall be cause for termination of service (See note).
- (b) Before water service which has been terminated as provided in Paragraph (a) may be restored, charges and fees will be payable as follows:
 - (1) Cost of removal of unauthorized piping, repair or replacement of any meter damaged by tampering, and all other incidental costs involved in the turn-off and turn-on.
 - (2) An estimated bill for water consumption as determined by the District.
 - (3) A finding fee payable to the person reporting the unauthorized use, as determined by the Board of Directors and published in the District's billing price book.

NOTE: State law provides for fine and imprisonment or both for theft of services or tampering with water services.

Amendment Adopted: July 11, 1979

6. Customer Responsibility

- (a) The customer shall be liable for water consumed until provisions are made for the District to turn off.

Amendment Adopted: June 4, 1997

- (b) When a customer is moving out of the premises and orders the water meter read on a certain day, the water must be turned off when the meter is read, unless there already is on file an application from a prospective customer.
- (c) Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the District that a private water service, stop-box, valve, meter, manhole or cover thereof is broken or in a dangerous or unsafe condition, the District will notify the owner and customer to have the appurtenance or facility immediately repaired, and put in a safe and operable condition.

The District may turn off the water service until it is repaired and put in a safe and operable condition. In the event the District is required to shut service off, the expense shall be borne by the owner of the property. The District may turn off the water service until such expense is paid.

Amendment Adopted: June 4, 1997

- (d) All customers shall protect and safeguard water service pipes and fixtures and all owners, at their own expense, must keep service pipes from the water main and all their apparatus in good working order.

Metropolitan Utilities District is not responsible for service pipes and fixtures. No claims shall be made or maintained against Metropolitan Utilities District for damages due to the breaking of any service pipes or apparatus, nor for accidental failure in the supply of water.

- (e) Customers shall operate valves and other appurtenances of their water piping system in such a manner that pressure surges are not transmitted to the Utilities District's water distribution system.
- (f) In the case where there has been water consumption, but there is no customer, the owner of the premises shall be liable for the cost of water consumed.

Amendment Adopted: June 4, 1997

- (g) If the District determines it cannot routinely or safely read a meter, it may, at its discretion, require installation of an automatic meter reading device at the customer's cost.

Amendment Adopted: May 4, 2005

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Part III

APPLICATION TO INSTALL, REPAIR, MODIFY OR CONNECT A WATER SERVICE LINE

1. Application for Water Service

- (a) **Requirement for Application.** An application is required before any work of any nature is done on any water service line or private water line including, but not limited to, requesting a tap on a water main for connection thereto, excavation for a tap, or the installation, modification, reconnection, abandonments or repair of any water service line or private water line.

Amendment Adopted: August 5, 1992 (8-3-16)

- (b) **Work Done Under Approved Application.** All work performed under an approved application shall be done by or under the direct supervision of a Master Plumber except as otherwise provided in these rules.

Amendment Adopted: May 3, 2000 (4-3-91; 8-3-16)

- (c) **Terms of Application.** The application will be temporary and be in force until the work is completed and inspected by the District. If the work is not completed within one year of the date of application, it will expire and all work will cease until a new application for work is submitted and all current applicable fees are paid.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991 (8-3-16)

- (d) **District's Right to Refuse Application.** The District may refuse to approve an application:

- (1) For an installation that has not been approved by the governing fire authority as having adequate fire protection;
- (2) To a property which does not abut upon a water main;
- (3) For a tap to serve property which abuts any approach main, transmission main, or any other main larger than 16 inches which the District has determined for operational reasons cannot be tapped;
- (4) Where mains abutting property have inadequate water flow capacity and insufficient fire hydrants to service the anticipated requirements of the property and fire protection flows reasonably complying with the guidelines of the Insurance Services Offices;
- (5) For commercial properties where mains are not installed in all public streets which are within or abutting upon such commercial property.
- (6) To connect to a condominium service if the applicant is not a member of the condominium association.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (8-3-16)

Where such deficiencies exist the District will require reasonable main extensions to connect to or reinforce the existing distribution system be installed in accordance with Part X of these Rules and Regulations, unless

it is determined by the District that no benefit to the District will result therefrom.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991 (8-3-16)

2. Inspection

All work requiring an application is subject to inspection by the District. The applicant shall notify the District when all work on which an application has been received is to be performed and when it will be ready for inspection.

Should the work be covered up before it is inspected, the District may refuse service to the premises until the work is exposed for inspection, and the District may refuse to approve any additional applications to applicant until the inspection is made and until the work is in compliance with these Rules and Regulations.

Amendment Adopted: August 5, 1992 (8-3-16)

3. Obligations of Master Plumbers

The District will refuse to recognize as a Master Plumber anyone who shall fail to comply with these Rules and Regulations in connection with any work or repairs executed, or who shall procure or attempt to procure, applications for tapping water mains, or for the installation of any plumbing in connection with a water service in the interest of or for the benefit of a plumber not recognized as a Master Plumber by the District.

Amendment Adopted: August 3, 2016

4. Applicable Plumbing Code

Any plumbing work performed on facilities connected to the District's water system shall comply with the applicable plumbing code of the authority having jurisdiction.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

Part IV

TAPS AND CONNECTIONS

1. General

All taps and/or connections to water mains shall be made by the Utilities District. This includes the installation of the corporation cock, tee or tapping sleeve and gate valve at the main. Taps will be made only after application for such tap by a Master Plumber and payment at the current rate as listed in the District's billing price book and an inspection by the District.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

2. Location of Tap

- (a) All taps shall be made in the main directly abutting the entire property to be served, except in case of a non-abutting service as outlined in Part X, Paragraph 8, of the Rules.
- (b) Taps shall not be located:
 - (1) Closer together than 18 inches.
 - (2) On hydrant branches.
 - (3) Within an intersection.

3. Size of Tap

- (a) The District shall make taps in the following sizes: 3/4 inch, 1 inch, 1 1/2 inches, 2 inches, 4 inches, 6 inches, 8 inches, and 12 inches.
- (b) Taps 2 inches and smaller shall be made using a corporation stop. Taps larger than 2 inches shall be made by installing a tee and gate valve or tapping sleeve and gate valve.
- (c) Tap size shall be equal to or greater than the water service size.
- (d) On 4 inch mains, 1 inch taps may be made when used with a full encirclement, stainless steel band clamp with a 1 inch boss to reinforce the 4 inch main. On 4 inch mains, 1 1/2 inch and 2 inch taps shall not be made.
- (e) The maximum tap size allowed on a main shall equal the main size.
- (f) Taps larger than 2 inches and all taps serving a private fire protection system shall be pre approved by the District.
- (g) Taps on mains larger than 16 inches shall not be permitted.

Amendment Adopted: May 3, 2000 (4-4-12)

4. Excavation for Tap

- (a) The plumber shall make the excavation required to tap a water main.
- (1) The excavation for taps of 2 inches and smaller shall not be less than 2 1/2 by 4 feet. If shoring is required, such excavation shall not be less than 2 1/2 x 6 feet. The longer dimension shall be perpendicular to the main. The excavation shall extend under and entirely around the main so as to leave a clearance of at least 6 inches.
- Amendment Adopted: May 3, 2000 (11-4-98)*
- (2) For connections larger than 2 inches, the size of the excavation and required clearances around the main will be furnished to the plumber upon request to the District.
- Amendment Adopted: May 3, 2000 (4-3-91)*
- (b) The excavation shall be shored in accordance with OSHA regulations.
- Amendment Adopted: May 5, 1993*
- (c) Due to the hazard incurred by workers in tapping a main through a tunnel, taps under such circumstances will be made only in exceptional cases, and only when the main lays within 5 feet of the back of the curb, and when the tunnel is adequately shored.

5. Abandonment of Tap or Connection

- (a) When a service connected to the main with a corporation stop is abandoned, it shall be the responsibility of the owner to disconnect the service from the corporation stop and to abandon the existing curb stop box. The outlet threads on the corporation stop shall be destroyed. If the curb stop is not in paving the Master Plumber shall remove the curb stop box lid, pull the scope section of the curb stop box, fill the void with sand and restore the disturbed area to as-is or better condition. If the curb stop is in paving the Master Plumber shall remove the curb stop box lid, fill the curb stop box scope with sand to 6 inches below grade and effectively fill the top 6 inches and any associated void with concrete finished flush with the surrounding paving. The work shall be performed at the owner's expense and inspected by the District.

If an abandoned service is not disconnected by the owner, the District may disconnect the service and abandon the curb stop box per requirements stated above at the owner's expense. If the same owner shall require a reconnection of a service of the same size within one year after disconnection by the District, the District shall provide a new tap without a tap charge. All other fees and charges as applicable must be paid.

Amendment Adopted: May 3, 2000 (4-3-91; 2-4-15)

- (b) When a service connected to the main by a tee or similar device is abandoned, the tee or device shall be cut out of the main and replaced with pipe and the valve (cc) box or vault shall be removed or abandoned in place. The excavation to access the tee or device (and backfilling of the excavation) shall be done by the owner's plumber, unless the owner requests the District to perform said excavation and backfilling at the owner's expense. The size of the excavation and required clearances around the main will be furnished to the plumber upon request to the District. The removal and/or abandonment of the tee or similar device shall be performed by the District at the owner's expense. If the valve (cc) box or vault is not adjacent to the service tap and is not removed or abandoned by the District, then the Master Plumber shall abandon the service valve (cc) box or vault per the following requirements: If the valve (cc) box or vault is not in paving the Master Plumber shall remove the valve (cc) box lid or Round Iron ring and cover on the vault, remove the top section(s) of the valve (cc) box or vault to be abandoned to 12 inches below grade, fill bottoms with sand to 12 inches below grade and restore the disturbed area to as-is or better condition. If the valve (cc) box or vault is in paving the Master Plumber shall remove the valve (cc) box lid or Round Iron ring and cover on the vault, remove the top section(s) of the valve (cc) box or vault to be abandoned to 12 inches below grade, fill the bottoms with sand to 12 inches below grade and effectively fill the top 12 inches and any associated void with concrete finished flush with surrounding paving.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991 (2-4-15)

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Part V

WATER SERVICE LINE INSTALLATION, MODIFICATION AND MAINTENANCE

1. General

A water service line is the piping and related appurtenances installed from the Utilities District's water main to the outlet connection of the first shut-off device downstream of the meter or meters or the first shut-off device inside of the building, whichever is farther downstream.

A water service is divided into two or three sections depending on the location of the meter. These sections are from the main to the curb stop to the meter, and if the meter is located outside, from the meter to the building.

Water service lines shall not be branched or extended to serve more than one meter, except where master water service lines or combination domestic water service lines and private fire protection system lines are permitted or where multiple meter headers are permitted as provided in these Rules.

Amendment Adopted: August 5, 1992

2. Piping Requirements

All water service line piping shall conform to the following requirements:

Amendment Adopted: October 7, 1987

- (a) The water service shall normally be run perpendicular to the main.
- (b) No other pipes or conduits shall be permitted in the same trench with the service line nor in a parallel trench less than 2 feet therefrom. A vertical clearance of not less than 6 inches shall be maintained between the service line and any pipe, cable or conduit crossing the service.
- (c) Service lines shall have a cover of not less than 5 feet.
- (d) All services connected to the main with a corporation stop shall be laid with sufficient slack to provide for settlement and frost action. Care shall be taken when backfilling the service line so that the service line will not stress the corporation cock in the water main.

Amendment Adopted: May 3, 2000

- (e) A water service that goes through an outer wall of a building shall extend through and beyond that wall a distance of not less than 6 inches. A water service that goes vertically through a floor shall extend through and beyond that floor a distance of not less than 6 inches.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

- (f) In a basement less building with a poured floor, the service shall extend inside the outer wall of the building and into the building a minimum of 2 feet at which point it shall go vertically through the floor.
- (g) Where the distance between the corporation stop and the curb stop is less than 100 feet and the service is 1 inch or less in diameter, it shall be one continuous piece.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

3. Size of Water Service Lines

- (a) Residential service lines shall be properly sized for the required demand, but shall be not less than 1-inch inside diameter.

Amendment Adopted: May 4, 2005 (7-6-94)

- (b) Commercial, industrial and fire service lines shall be properly sized for the required demand, but shall be no smaller than as specified for a residential service.

4. Material for Service Piping

- (a) All water service pipes of 3/4-inch through 1 1/4-inch diameter shall be Type K copper tubing, except that portion of the service from the first valve inside the building to the first valve downstream of the meter which shall be Type K, L or M copper tubing.

Amendment Adopted: November 4, 1998 (8-5-92)

- (b) All water services of 1 1/2-inch diameter and larger shall be Type K copper or class 52 or heavier cement mortar lined ductile iron pipe. Polyethylene encasement shall be installed on all underground installations of ductile iron pipe in accordance with AWWA C105.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (5-03-00; 8-5-92)

- (c) All underground connections used on copper service piping shall be flared or hard-soldered (silver, 1000°). Soft solder and compression type connections are prohibited.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

- (d) All materials contacting the water supply shall not be more than 8 percent lead and any solder flux shall not contain more than 0.2 percent lead based on Lead Contamination Control Act of 1988, P1-100-572.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

Effective January 4, 2014, all new and replacement materials contacting the water supply shall be lead free as required by the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act of 2011; Public Law 111-380. Solder flux shall not contain more than 0.2 percent lead. All new and replacement materials contacting the water supply including pipes, valves, fittings and fixtures shall not have a weighted lead content of more than 0.25 percent with respect to the wetted surfaces.

- (1) Exemptions include meters used exclusively for non-potable services.
- (a) Exempt materials contacting the water supply shall not be more than 8 percent lead free.

Amendment Adopted: April 4, 2012

5. Fire Protection

A combination metered house and unmetered fire line may be installed with the approval of the customer's fire underwriter. A valve shall be installed adjacent to the water main and an additional valve shall be installed on each service so that each line may be independently controlled. The house service valve shall be installed so as to permit operation from outside the building.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

NOTE: See also Part VI, Paragraph 3, Interconnected Services and/or Fire Lines.

Amendment Adopted: March 1, 1995

NOTE: See also Part VIII, Private Fire Protection Systems.

6. Service Line Appurtenances

All water service lines shall have installed in them a curb stop or a valve between the water main and the property line as follows:

- (a) Services lines connected to the main with a corporation stop shall have a curb stop located between the curb line and the property line. The curb stop shall be installed within a stop box.

Where unusual circumstances prevent this location, the curb stop may be placed in the street, but shall be installed within a cc box. The curb stop valve shall be designed such that its operation cannot exceed a 90-degree turn. The curb stop shall be installed so that the tee head is parallel with the curb when the water is turned off. The curb stop shall not have a waste opening.

Amendment Adopted: August 7, 2002 (5-3-00; 4-3-91)

- (b) A valve shall be installed on all service lines connected to the main with a tee or tapping sleeve immediately adjacent to the water main.

Valves larger than 2 inches and smaller than 14 inches shall be installed in a cc valve box except when there is 7 feet of backfill above the main in which case the valve shall be installed in a 48-inch precast concrete manhole vault. Gate valves 14 inches and larger shall be installed in a 48-inch precast concrete manhole vault.

Amendment Adopted: May 3, 2000 (5-5-93)

- (c) The design of all valves, curb stops, curb stop boxes, cc boxes, manhole ring and covers, and precast concrete manhole vaults shall meet these Rules and Regulations, District specifications or have the approval of the District's engineering department. Curb stop box scopes shall have the same size threads as the curb stop valve.

Amendment Adopted: May 3, 2000 (4-4-12)

- (d) The installation of curb stop boxes, roadway boxes, cc boxes, manhole ring and covers and precast concrete manhole vaults shall be performed so that they will function properly, and so that an access to the shut-off device is maintained. All shall be set vertically and so the top is flush with the surrounding surface.

Amendment Adopted: May 5, 1993

- (e) All service lines shall have a shut-off device or valve inside the building where the service enters the building. There shall be no appurtenance between this valve and the main other than the curb stop or valve as previously described, or when an outside meter is approved. The shut-off device for 1-inch and smaller services shall be a combination stop and waste device or a type approved by the District.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

- (f) All pressure reducing valves (PRVs) shall be installed upstream of the water meter. For 1 inch and smaller PRVs, one valve shall be installed ahead of the PRV and one valve shall be installed after the meter. For PRVs larger than 1 inch, one valve shall be installed ahead of the PRV, one valve shall be installed between the PRV and the meter, and one valve shall be installed after the meter. For outside meter pits with meters larger than 1 inch, the curb stop may be used as the valve ahead of the PRV.

Amendment Adopted: May 3, 2000 (5-5-93)

7. Multiple Meter Headers

Except as provided under master water services and combination fire lines, all pipes from the main to the meter shall be continuous and without branched connections from the main to the water meter.

Amendment Adopted: May 3, 2000 (2-4-15)

Where in commercial or multifamily residential installations the Rules provide that more than one meter is permitted to individually-metered tenants, a multiple meter header will be permitted, provided:

- (a) All meters shall meet the requirements of these Rules.
- (b) The header shall be constructed and installed in such a manner that the service entrance, the header piping, the meters and all valves shall be located in the same area and totally visible for inspection in a public access area.
- (c) Each meter shall be installed with valves on both sides to permit removal of the individual meter for repair and test purposes. In the case of a two-meter header, where one meter serves a lawn sprinkler and the other meter serves the other house purposes, the master header valve may serve as the upstream valve on the house meter.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

- (d) Each meter will be independently read and billed by the District for water consumed.
- (e) The header and meters shall be located in a common use area readily accessible to meter readers and maintenance personnel. Such area shall be accessible from the exterior of the building without going through residential or commercial space within the building.
- (f) The headers are properly constructed with materials compatible with the water service pipe approved by the District.
- (g) Adequate provisions are made to handle drainage from the system or where any meter larger than 1 1/2 inches is required to handle water flow from the test tee during meter tests.
- (h) In addition to the shut-off valves at the meters, a single separate valve shall be located immediately ahead of the header.
Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991
- (i) All such installations shall be approved by the District for ease of inspection, maintenance and access.
Amendment Adopted: October 7, 1987

8. Master Services

- (a) When all parts of every building in an apartment or commercial planned unit development lie within 600 feet of a public hydrant or a certified private hydrant, measured over roadways accessible to fire department motorized vehicles, the buildings may be served by a master water service if the following requirements are met:

Amendment Adopted: December 16, 1970

- (1) The hydrants are connected to mains that will give adequate water flow to provide fire protection for the size complex involved and the owner furnishes the District a drawing of the hydrant locations, acceptable to the fire protection authority having jurisdiction.

Amendment Adopted: May 3, 2000 (12-16-70)

- (2) All buildings and property shall be owned by one owner. When one or more of the buildings is sold or transferred to any other ownership, the District may require installation of separate service lines to the separately-owned buildings, at the owner's expense.

When commercial properties have separate owners but are part of the same development that share common ingress/egress or maintenance contracts, the District may allow the properties to share a Master Service upon written confirmation from all property owners that they understand a privately owned service is being connected to another privately owned service.

Amendment Adopted: May 3, 2000 (4-3-91; 8-3-16)

- (3) None of the buildings involved is separated by dedicated streets.

- (4) Each building must be individually metered and separately billed.
- (5) No master service of this type can be used for a fire line, except as outlined in Part VIII, Paragraph 5, of these Rules and Regulations.
- (6) The individual line to each building must meet all the requirements of these Rules and Regulations as though it was an individual service.
- (7) Any main assessments due against the properties involved must be paid as though the individual building was being served by separate services and waivers provided for properties abutting streets where future mains may be extended.
- (8) Master services shall be tested and sterilized, prior to initial use, in accordance with the local plumbing code.

Amendment Adopted: May 3, 2000 (6-28-72)

NOTE: See also Part VI, Paragraph 4, Interconnected Services and/or Fire Lines.

NOTE: See also Part VIII, Private Fire Protection Systems.

NOTE: See also Part X, Paragraph 7, Main Locations.

9. Condominium Services

- (a) A condominium service shall consist of the individual piping to each condominium unit that all connect to a central pipe that, in turn, is connected to a District main. No meter shall be connected to the central pipe.
- (b) The condominium association shall own and maintain the condominium service.
- (c) Where individually metered condominium units are served by a condominium service, the curb stop for each unit shall be installed in front of the unit.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007

10. Maintenance of Water Services

- (a) The owner of a water service shall maintain the water service in good condition. The owner shall maintain the piping and appurtenances beyond the corporation cock on a small service or branch joint on the tee and beyond of a large service. The owner, at the owner's expense, shall maintain, repair and renew the service and appurtenances in accordance with these Rules and Regulations. The owner shall maintain the service in such manner that it does not leak water and does not become a hazard to the public.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007

- (b) If the District discovers a need for maintenance, repair or renewal of a water service, the District shall give notice of the condition to the owner and customer. The owner shall remedy the condition. If the owner does not

remedy the condition, the District may remedy the condition at the owner's expense. The District may disconnect the service for failure to remedy the condition or to pay any such bill.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (6-4-97)

- (c) Materials used for repairs or modifications shall be of the type and size specified for new services. If over one-half of the pipe in a section, as defined in Part V, Paragraph 1, is replaced and the remaining pipe does not conform to the materials required by these Rules, the entire section, including the corporation, if applicable, and the curb stop, if inoperable, shall be replaced with materials approved for new services.

Three quarter inch copper services and taps are permitted when existing 3/4-inch or smaller services are replaced if the length is unchanged and it serves the same individual premises as the original service.

If replacement of the section from the main to the curb stop is required, it shall comply with Paragraph 2 (g) of this Part.

If the section being replaced is more than one-half of the entire service and the remaining sections are not in compliance with these Rules, the entire service shall be replaced.

When an entire section is replaced because of relocation requirements, only that section and not the entire service need be replaced.

Dissimilar metals shall not be used to repair a service unless insulators are used. See Part X, Paragraph 8 (f) for private water lines.

For a repair or partial service renewal, a compression coupling with insulators may be used to connect copper pipe into degraded "non copper" pipe. Compression couplings shall not be used to repair copper services without permission from the District.

If an insulator or compression coupling is used, the plumber shall consult a licensed electrician to ensure an adequate length of continuous service remains for sufficient electrical groundings.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007; (7-3-01; 8-5-92; 4-4-12)

- (d) Branched services that are prohibited by these Rules shall not be repaired. If maintenance of a branched service is required, it shall be replaced with a service or services in accordance with these Rules.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007; (4-3-91)

11. Repairs or Modifications

Repairs or modifications to a water service shall be subject to the requirements of these Rules. A master plumber may tap a master service or combination house and fire line.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (8-5-92)

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Part VI

CROSS CONNECTIONS AND BACKFLOW PREVENTION

1. General

- (a) No water service connection to any premises containing real or potential cross connections shall be installed or maintained by the District unless the water supply is protected from backflow as required by Nebraska State Department of Health Regulations, Nebraska State Fire Marshal Regulations and the District's Water Rules and Regulations. Water service to any premises shall be discontinued by the District if a backflow prevention assembly is not installed, tested and maintained as required by the Water Rules and Regulations, or if a backflow-prevention assembly has been bypassed. Service shall not be restored until such conditions or defects are corrected.

Amendment Adopted: May 3, 2000 (2-7-96)

- (b) No piping system connected to a well or other source of water shall be connected to the District's distribution system.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

2. Definitions

For the purposes of Part VI, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) **Air gap.** The unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe or faucet conveying water or waste to a tank, plumbing fixture, receptor or other assembly and the flood level rim of the receptacle. These vertical, physical separations shall be at least twice the diameter of the water supply outlet, never less than 1 inch (25 mm).

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

- (b) **Approved.** Accepted by the District.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

- (c) **Auxiliary Water Supply.** Any water supply on or available to a premises other than the District's approved public water supply. Auxiliary water supply shall include but shall not be limited to water from another purveyor's public potable water supply or any natural source(s), such as a well, spring, river, stream, harbor, used waters or industrial fluids.

Auxiliary water supplies may be contaminated or polluted, or may be objectionable and constitute an unacceptable water source over which the District does not have sanitary control.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

- (d) **Backflow.** The undesirable reversal of flow in a potable water distribution system as a result of a cross connection.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

- (e) **Backflow Prevention Device (BPD).** An assembly or means designed to prevent backflow.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

- (f) **Certified Backflow Prevention Technician.** A person possessing a valid Grade VI Water Operator's license from the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services and any license required by the plumbing code of the authority having jurisdiction.

Amendment Adopted: November 4, 1998 (7-6-94)

- (g) **Contamination.** Introduction of any material that would cause potable water to be a hazard to human health.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

- (h) **Cross Connection.** Any actual or potential connection between the potable water supply and a source of contamination or pollution.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

- (i) **Master Backflow Preventer.** A reduced pressure backflow prevention device located to isolate the potential contamination from the public water supply system.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

- (j) **Pollution.** A material that, if allowed to enter a potable water system, could degrade the esthetic property of water with taste, color or odor, but would not be hazardous to human health.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

- (k) **Pressure Vacuum Breaker (PVB).** An assembly consisting of an independently acting, spring-loaded check valve and an independently acting, spring-loaded air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check valve, with properly located resilient-seated test cocks and tightly closing resilient-seated shutoff valves attached at each end of the assembly designed to operate under pressure for prolonged periods of time to prevent back-siphonage. PVBs shall not be subject to back pressure.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994 (4-4-12)

- (l) **Reduced-Pressure Backflow-Prevention Assembly (RP).** The approved reduced-pressure principle backflow-prevention assembly consists of two independently acting approved check valves together with a hydraulically operating, mechanically independent pressure differential relief valve located between the check valves and below the first check valve. These units are located between two tightly closing resilient-seated shutoff valves as an assembly and equipped with properly located resilient-seated test cocks.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

3. Interconnected Services and/or Fire Lines

Where a customer is served by two or more interconnected services and/or fire lines the customer shall install and maintain at his expense on each service and/or fire line, an approved check valve.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

4. Requirements

- (a) **Building inspection.** The customer's system shall be open for inspection and testing by the District at all reasonable times to determine whether cross connections, sanitary hazards or other violations of these rules exist.

When such a condition is discovered, the customer shall take immediate steps to comply with these Rules and shall complete the work within a reasonable time as determined by the District.

When conditions constitute an immediate and extreme hazard, the District shall immediately discontinue the customer's service.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

- (b) The cost for purchasing, installing and maintaining a backflow prevention device shall be the sole expense of the customer.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

- (c) **Installation and Maintenance.** Installation, maintenance and repair shall only be done by a certified backflow prevention technician.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

- (d) **Testing.**

- (1) All backflow prevention devices with test ports shall be tested upon installation. All backflow prevention devices with test ports, except those installed on a lawn sprinkler system that do not include a booster pump or chemical irrigation equipment, shall be tested at appropriate intervals not to exceed one year. The District shall test all master backflow prevention devices and all backflow prevention devices used in applications in which the customer's operating back pressure may exceed normal main pressure.

Other devices may be tested by certified backflow prevention technicians. The District may, at its discretion, test any backflow prevention device at any reasonable time and at District expense to ensure proper operation.

Amendment Adopted: July 3, 2001 (2-7-96; 3-1-95)

- (2) **Reporting.** All tests shall be reported to the District on a form provided by the District. Failure to properly report testing shall be treated as if the tests were not performed and may result in the technician being removed from the District's approved list.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

- (3) **Eligible Technicians.** The District shall maintain an approved list of all certified backflow prevention technicians eligible to work in District service area. It shall be the technicians' responsibility to provide the District with proof of their certification to be placed on this list. Test results shall not be accepted from those not on the District's approved list.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

(e) **Master Backflow Preventers.**

- (1) Where required a master backflow preventer shall be installed at the following types of facilities:
- (a) Existing facilities with secondary or auxiliary water systems.
 - (b) Hospitals, clinics, nursing homes or medical buildings.
 - (c) Sewage treatment plants or pumping stations.
 - (d) Other commercial or industrial facilities which may constitute a potential cross-connection, as determined by the District.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

- (2) **Location.** A master backflow preventer shall be installed as close to the water meter as is reasonably possible and between the meter and the first branch off of the main service, except that properly protected fire protection and lawn sprinkler systems may be installed prior to the master backflow preventer.

Amendment Adopted: May 5, 2005 (7-6-94)

- (f) **Lawn Sprinklers.** Any lawn sprinkling system which includes a booster pump or chemical irrigation equipment shall require a reduced pressure backflow prevention device. All other lawn sprinkler systems shall have a pressure vacuum breaker (PVB) backflow preventer installed at least 12 inches above the highest head and the surrounding ground.

Amendment Adopted: February 7, 1996 (7-6-94; 2-4-15)

- (g) **Other Backflow Prevention Devices.** The following types of equipment or operations shall be adequately protected from backflow by the installation of a reduced pressure backflow preventer.

- Boilers and cooling towers
- Swimming pools
- Spas and whirlpools
- Car washes
- Dry cleaning
- Carbonators
- Chemical dispensing equipment

Film development, except x-ray film processors protected by an integral backflow prevention device or integral air gap manufactured as a unit, conforming to a national standard acceptable to the District, and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

Medical equipment
Laboratory equipment
Chemical handling facilities
Hydrant usage for other than firefighting or flushing
Others as determined by the District

Amendment Adopted: June 4, 1997 (2-7-96; 7-6-94)

- (h) **Fire Protection Systems.** Fire Protection systems shall be equipped at minimum with a double check valve backflow prevention device as described in AWWA Manual M-14. A reduced pressure backflow preventer shall be required on any fire suppression system in which chemicals are added.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994 (4-4-12)

5. Installation

- (a) Backflow prevention devices shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

- (b) All backflow prevention devices with test ports shall be installed between one and five feet above the floor in a horizontal position. Installation in a pit is prohibited unless approved by the District.

Amendment Adopted: February 7, 1996 (7-6-94)

- (c) Pressure vacuum breakers shall be installed a minimum of 12 inches above the highest head and at least 12 inches above the surrounding ground.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

- (d) If a bypass is installed around a backflow prevention device, the bypass shall also be equipped with a similar device.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

6. Survey

At least once every five years, customers of the District shall be required to assess and report potential backflow and back-siphonage hazards to the District on a form supplied by the District. The customer shall take any steps necessary for protection of public health and safety as determined by the District.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

7. Standards

Any backflow prevention assembly required herein shall be a model and size approved by the District. The District will provide, upon request, a current list of approved backflow prevention assemblies. All backflow prevention assemblies shall have been tested and approved or listed for the intended use by:

Foundation for Cross Connection Control and Hydrologic Research
University of Southern California
University Park
Los Angeles, California 90089

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994

Part VII

PUBLIC FIRE PROTECTION

1. Operation of Fire Hydrants

- (a) Public fire hydrants are installed primarily for fire protection and this use is paramount to all others. Water from public hydrants used for fire fighting shall be provided free of charge. Water used for street flushing and sewer flushing by cities and counties in areas served by the District shall be provided free of charge.

Amendment Adopted: May 1, 1996 (3-1-95)

- (b) Hydrants may be used by others by license agreement with the District under the conditions and rates established by the Board for such services. Hydrants shall not be used for any other purpose without express permission of the District. Hydrant usage for other than fire fighting or flushing shall be adequately protected from backflow by the installation of an approved air gap or a reduced pressure backflow prevention assembly.

Amendment Adopted: March 1, 1995

2. Penalty for Unauthorized Use

Anyone who shall operate or attempt to operate fire hydrant without permission of the Metropolitan Utilities District may be prosecuted as provided by law.

3. Relocation of Public Fire Hydrants

- (a) Where an existing public fire hydrant interferes with a property owner's use or proposed use of this property, the hydrant may be relocated by the District, at the expense of the property owner making the request.
- (b) Where the grade of an existing street or property is changed, at the request of the property owner, such that existing public fire hydrant will not be at the proper elevation with respect to the ground, the hydrant will be raised or lowered at the expense of the property owner.

4. Obstruction of Hydrants

- (a) Nothing shall be erected or planted which shall interfere with the use of a fire hydrant. Sufficient clearance shall be maintained around the hydrant to permit easy connection of hoses and full circle operation of the hydrant using regular hydrant wrenches and hose spanners.
- (b) Shrubs, trees, flowers or weeds, shall not be planted nor permitted to grow so as to prevent full view of a fire hydrant from the street.

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Part VIII

PRIVATE FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

1. Definition

Private fire protection systems consist of:

- (a) Unmetered fire service connections to the District's mains including any or all of the following: hose connection(s), standpipe(s), automatic sprinkler system(s), fire pump(s), fire hydrant(s).
- (b) Fire hydrants supplied water from the District's distribution system and located on private property, where private property shall include publicly owned streets which have not been dedicated for public use, and all streets or rights-of-way which are not included in Section 14-2143, **Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943 (Reissue of 2012)**, but shall not include hydrants located on easements as otherwise provided by these Rules and Regulations.

Amendment Adopted: October 7, 1987 (2-4-15)

2. Operation

Private fire protection systems are installed primarily for fire protection for the property on which they are installed and are not to be used for any other purpose without the express permission of the Utilities District. All fire service openings will be kept closed and sealed, except in the case of fire. No water shall be used from the fire protection system pipes, except to extinguish fires.

Amendment Adopted: October 7, 1987

3. Permit for Installation

No unmetered private fire protection system, or modifications or additions to an existing system shall be installed without a permit from the Metropolitan Utilities District.

Application for a private fire protection system, or modification or addition to an existing system shall be made to the District and shall be accompanied by plans showing details of size, type and location of the connection, fire line(s), pump(s), standpipe(s), sprinkler system(s) and hydrant(s).

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

4. Design, Installation, Inspection and Maintenance

Private fire protection system service connections, piping and appurtenances design, installation, inspection and maintenance shall comply with applicable portions of Paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Part V, of these Rules and Regulations and applicable State Fire Marshal Regulations.

Approval and inspection by the District shall not assure adequacy of operation or protect the user or owner from damage resulting from the system failure. The owner and user will retain all such liability as a condition of service.

Amendment Adopted: May 3, 2000 (10-7-87)

5. Combination Service from Private Fire Protection System

A combination domestic water service line and fire service line as outlined in Part V, Paragraph 5, of these Rules and Regulations, may be installed if approved by the owner's fire underwriter. In addition to the valve required at the main, additional valves must be installed on each of the service branches, including the private fire service, so that each line may be controlled independently. Domestic water service branches shall be metered in accordance with Part IX of these Rules.

Amendment Adopted: October 7, 1987

6. Private Fire Hydrants

- (a) Private fire hydrants are fire hydrants located on privately owned real estate, except those located on easement provided under Part X, Paragraph 7 (b), or on publicly owned streets not dedicated to public use. A private fire hydrant shall be the property of the owner of the real estate and shall be used for fire protection only.

Private fire hydrants shall conform to the requirements of Part VII of these Rules and Regulations and to the District's color coding for fire hydrants.

- (b) Private fire hydrants shall meet the requirements of the District's specifications for fire hydrants, M.U.D. 100, and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- (c) Private fire hydrants shall have a gate valve installed on the hydrant branch to isolate the hydrant.
- (d) Private fire hydrants shall be connected to the District's system by a six-inch diameter or larger pipe.

- (e) Private fire hydrants, upon the District's inspection and approval, shall be designated "certified private fire hydrants." Upon certification, District personnel shall place a 3-inch black stripe around the hydrant barrel. The District shall provide basic maintenance of private fire hydrants that consists of replacement of parts worn by normal use. The District shall provide additional maintenance and repair at the owner's request and expense.

Replacement of obsolete private fire hydrants and repair or replacement of hydrants or parts damaged by physical abuse or improper operation, shall be at the owner's expense.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (4-03-91; 2-4-15)

7. Penalties for Improper Use

As a condition of service, owners and users of private fire protection systems agree to give free access of the premises protected to the employees of the District for the purposes of inspecting the pipes, valves, opening and sealing valves of the private fire protection system.

When the owners or occupants of any premises are found to be using water from a private fire protection system for purposes other than fire protection, the District reserves the right to require the installation of an approved fire line meter, or an additional line and meter, at the owner's expense, and to charge the user for water the District estimates to have been consumed and any administrative cost encountered by the District.

When a meter is required, the service shall continue to be defined as a Private Fire Protection System and in addition to paying all monthly charges normally required of a metered service, applicable fees and conditions for Private Fire Protection Systems shall also apply.

Amendment Adopted: October 7, 1987

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Part IX

WATER METERS

1. General

All water used shall be metered except:

- (a) Water used for fire fighting, street flushing as provided in Part VII, and unmetered private fire protection services as provided in Part VIII.

Amendment Adopted May 1, 1996 (4-3-91)

- (b) Water for special purposes or demonstrations when approved by the President.

Amendment Adopted May 4, 2005

2. Requirements

- (a) **Single-Family Residential.** Each individual single-family residence shall have its own meter. Submetered service from another metered line is prohibited. Water lines shall not be extended to another residence or place of business.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (10-07-87)

A rear single-family residence currently served by a water line through a front single family residence may continue to be served in this manner provided that both are on the same lot and under the same ownership, regardless of any major repairs on the service line to the front house.

- (1) Upon review and approval by the District, the main water service may be branched to the rear single-family residence per Part V, Section 8 Master Services.
- (2) If the rear single family residence is sold, replaced, or the property is divided, a direct service shall be installed.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (4-03-91; 2-4-15; 8-3-16)

- (b) **Multi-Family Residential (Two or more living units under a common roof).** Each building shall have at least one meter that does not take water from another metered line or building.

- (1) Additional meters for any number of customers may be purchased and will be read and billed individually by the District at prevailing rates, provided that:
 - (a) They are installed on a multiple meter header centrally located near a service entrance in an area of public access.
 - (b) They are located in individual units in which case a separate water service line from the District's main or condominium service shall be required for each individual unit.

- (2) Central metering of more than one building in a complex is prohibited.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (10-07-87; 2-4-15; 8-3-16)

(c) **Mobile Home Parks**

- (1) Each mobile home park shall be metered by a master meter; provided that, if a mobile home park is subdivided by dedicated streets, each subdivision shall be metered by a master meter.
- (2) Individual meters to each unit are prohibited.

Amendment Adopted: October 7, 1987 (2-4-15)

(d) **Commercial Buildings**

- (1) Each individual building not under the same roof shall be separately metered.
- (2) Additional meters may be purchased and installed for tenants in the same building provided they are all located near the service entrance and are not submeters.
- (3) A separate meter for each tenant may be installed, provided that, there is an individual service from a main, a master service or a combination service.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (10-07-87)

- (e) **Industrial.** Plants or industrial complexes may be centrally metered, provided that, the buildings are all required for a central operation and are not separated by a dedicated street.
- (f) **Institutions.** Universities, public housing complexes and other institutions with a number of buildings may be centrally metered if they are not separated by a dedicated street and are owned and operated by a governmental entity or a charitable institution. Central metering of such institutions shall be requested in writing and is subject to the approval of the District.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (7-03-01)

3. Types of Meters

The District shall specify the type and make of meter to be used in any application. When installation of a compound, fire or special metering device is required for proper metering, it shall be at the owner's expense.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007

4. Size of Meters

New water meters shall be a minimum of 3/4 inch. A 5/8 inch water meter shall be allowed to be installed only as follows:

- (a) When replacing an existing 5/8 inch meter, providing the demand on the new meter has not increased.
- (b) Individually tenant metered, multi-family residential buildings for domestic use only and approved by Engineering.

Amendment Adopted: April 4, 2012 (2-4-15)

- (a) **Residential.** The customer, plumber or architect shall properly size all meters. The sizing of meters over 1 inch shall be subject to the approval of the District. Information relevant to sizing of meters shall be furnished to the District upon request.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (9-90)

- (b) **Industrial and Commercial.** The customer, plumber or architect shall properly size meters of 1 inch or less. The District shall size meters over 1 inch in size. Information relevant to sizing of the meter shall be furnished to the District upon request.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (9-90)

5. Ownership

- (a) All meters used for billing purposes, except hydrant meters, shall be purchased from the District. All meters, valves, piping and other appurtenances related to a meter installation are the property of the owner and shall be maintained by the owner. The District may read, inspect or test a meter at any reasonable time or with such frequency as it deems advisable.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (4-03-91)

- (b) Hydrant meters for temporary water supply shall be obtained from the District, provided that the applicable license agreement is executed and all other fees and charges established by the District are paid.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (10-07-87)

- (c) All meters shall remain at the location where the meters were installed, except for temporary meters.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (8-07-02; 7-6-94)

6. Installation

The District shall install water meters in sizes 5/8 inch, 3/4 inch and 1 inch at prices indicated in the District's billing price book. A plumber shall install water meters larger than 1 inch in size at the expense of the property owner. A properly bonded ground consisting of a copper cable or wire shall be installed with the meter in accordance with the National Electric Code.

Amendment adopted: September 5, 2007 (4-4-12)

A meter 1 1/2 inches or larger shall not be installed or maintained unless adequate data is submitted to, and approved by, the District showing that a meter of that size is necessary because of the character of the water usage.

NOTE: See also Part V, Paragraph 8, and Master Services.

NOTE: See also Part VII, Public Fire Protection.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (5-04-05; 4-3-91)

7. Meter Valves and Test Tees

Water meters shall be equipped with shut-off valves at each end. Water meters larger than 1 inch, shall be equipped with gate valves or other slow closing valves approved by the District.

The outlet end of the meter shall have a tee fitting for testing purposes between the meter and the valve. The branch of the tee shall face upwards and have a rigid nipple and a threaded cap or a threaded gate valve and plug of the following sizes:

1 1/2-inch meter	1-inch test tee
2-inch meter	1 1/2-inch test tee
3-inch meter	2-inch test tee
4-inch and larger meter	3-inch test tee

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (10-07-87)

8. Meter Location

- (a) Water meters inside buildings shall be installed in a horizontal position, at a height where they may be easily read, and as near as possible to the point where the water service enters the building.

Water meters inside buildings shall be equipped with an approved automatic meter reading device.

When an automatic meter reading device cannot be used and a remote will be installed, the owner shall install a 1/2-inch conduit through the wall and the remote wire installation shall occur prior to the covering of interior walls and ceilings. The District may approve special installations.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (7-03-01; 3-01-95)

- (b) Meters shall not be exposed to damage by freezing. Meters shall be kept readily accessible and if obstructions exist which interfere with meter reading, meter testing, meter maintenance or meter removal, the District may discontinue water service until the obstructions are removed.

If the District cannot obtain regular meter readings, the District may install an automatic meter reading device at the customer's expense.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (7-03-01; 4-03-91)

- (c) Meters of 1 1/2 inches and larger shall be set level and in a horizontal position on a solid floor or on a solid base not more than 24 inches from the floor. There shall be at least an 18-inch clearance above and horizontally around the meter. Meters shall not be suspended nor supported by the piping.

There shall be an adequate floor drain or access to the outside close enough to the test tee to reach with 50 feet of hose to dispose of water from meter testing. If a drain or access is not provided, the water meter will be periodically removed, transported to a suitable location for testing, returned and reset at the customer's expense.

Volumes of Water Used in Testing Water Meters

1 1/2-inch meter	50 gallons per minute
2-inch meter	80 gallons per minute
3-inch meter	150 gallons per minute
4-inch and 6-inch meters	200 gallons per minute
8-inch and larger meters	400 gallons per minute

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (3-01-95)

- (d) No devices of any kind, such as regulators or check valves, shall be installed between the meter shut-off valves other than the meter and test tee.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (4-03-91)

- (e) Where unusual circumstances exist, the District may approve installation of an outside meter. Examples include, but are not limited to, long residential services, services to parks and services for irrigation only. Such requests shall be submitted in writing. The District may require an outside meter on a service that exceeds 350 feet in length, especially for situations like rural acreages. The outside meter shall be installed at a location that is as close as is practicable to the tap location. Except as provided in Subparagraph (f) below, the vault in which the meter is housed shall meet the following requirements:

Amendment Adopted September 5, 2007 (5-04-05; 4-3-91; 8-3-16)

- (1) It shall be a round brick vault laid in cement mortar, a round concrete vault or prefabricated round vault, which shall be not less than 42 inches in diameter inside at the bottom of the vault, and not be less than 5 1/2 feet, nor more than 6 feet in depth.
- (a) The vault shall be installed to withstand the maximum loading to which it may be subjected.
- (b) Vaults potentially subject to vehicular traffic shall be able to withstand an H-20 live loading as defined by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO).

Amendment Adopted: August 3, 2016

- (2) The lower 3 feet of the sides of the vault shall be vertical.
- (3) The inside diameter of the vault at the ground level shall not be less than 24 inches. The sides from ground level to the lower section shall be tapered gradually or straight with a slab top if provided with steps on the side.
- (4) The clearance space between the meter and its bypass, if one is used, and the walls of the vault shall be at least 18 inches.
- (5) The space between the shut-off valves and the walls of the vault shall be at least 6 inches.

- (6) The vault shall have a round manhole ring and cover having a minimum clear opening of 22 inches.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

- (7) There shall be a minimum distance of 10 feet between any water meter box or vault and any hydrant or standpipe. Provision shall be made for drainage away from the cover.
- (f) Where the equipment to be housed is too large for a round vault, a rectangular vault may be used. Drawings for such vaults shall be approved by the District prior to the construction of the vault.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (12-16-70)

- (g) The District shall approve the location of a meter vault prior to its construction.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (4-03-91)

9. Meter Bypass

- (a) Bypass lines for emergency service shall be installed around meters 1 1/2 inches in diameter and larger except for residential meters and meters used exclusively for lawn and sprinkling systems.
- (b) Bypass lines around meters 1 1/2 inches in diameter and larger shall be either metered or locked and sealed to prevent accidental usage.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (4-03-91)

- (c) Bypass lines shall be designed, valved and installed in accordance with District specifications.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007

10. Maintenance

The District will provide only the following maintenance on a meter:

(a) Residential

- (1) Repair or replace the meter with either a new or rebuilt meter of the same size at any time the meter becomes inoperative through no fault of the customer, and there is no evidence of physical damage externally or damage to the interior of the meter from hot water, freezing, or other casualties, or through carelessness or neglect of the owner or customer.

When there is evidence of physical damage to the meter, the customer shall be billed for the cost of a new meter.

When there is evidence of excessive wear or damage indicating improper sizing of the meter by the customer, plumber or architect, the customer will be responsible for the cost of a new meter and applicable capital facilities charges.

Amendment Adopted: August 7, 2002 (9-90)

- (2) The District will test or exchange the meter periodically to ascertain its accuracy. The exchange meter will be either new or rebuilt and will be the same size.
- (3) The District will test any meter upon application by the owner or customer and payment of a fee as stated in the Billing Price Book. The District shall refund the fee if the meter test indicates that the meter is operating more than 2 percent fast.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007

(b) Industrial and Commercial

- (1) Meters 1 inch and smaller shall be maintained in the same manner as residential meters.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007

- (2) Meters 1 1/2 inches and larger will be repaired at no cost to the owner, provided there is no evidence of physical damage externally or damage from hot water, freezing or other casualties, or through carelessness or neglect of the owner or customer, and the meter can be repaired in place.
- (3) Meters 1 1/2 inches and larger that must be removed for repairs or replacement shall be removed by a plumber at the owner's expense. The plumber shall deliver the meter to the District's meter repair shop where it will shall either be repaired or replaced at no cost to the owner, provided there is no evidence of external damage or abuse. The plumber shall pick up and reinstall the meter at the owner's expense.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007

11. Submeters

Submeters are meters that measure water that has already been measured by another meter for billing purposes. The District will read submeters and distribute readings to the main meter owner at the rate stated in the Billing Price Book.

Submeter bills will not be collected by the District nor will consumers using water measured by a submeter be considered as customers of the District. Submeters need not be located at or near the service entrance, but they shall be readily accessible for reading.

All maintenance, repairs, and testing of submeters shall be at the owner's request and expense. The owner shall bring a submeter to the District's shop for repairs. Sewer use fee will not be billed on submeters, but only on the main meter.

Existing submeters must be eliminated if more than one-half of the water service pipe is replaced. The customer shall then meter the property in accordance with the requirements set forth in Part IX, 2. Requirements.

New submeters are prohibited.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (4-2-91; 2-4-15)

12. Private Meters

Private meters are submeters not read or billed by the District or processing meters used for some other purpose. The District will repair private meters at the customer's expense, provided they are delivered to the District's meter shop.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007

13. Used Meters

The District shall allow a credit on 2-inch and larger used turbo and compound meters, provided that the meter was purchased from the District and that the person returning the meter can be identified as its rightful owner.

Amendment Adopted: September 5, 2007 (8-7-02)

14. Changes in Load

Any increase in the size of a meter required after the initial installation shall be at the owner's expense in the amount set forth in the District's Billing Price Book. In cases where ownership, production or other changes result in a substantially oversized meter, the District may require the owner to install a smaller meter.

A credit shall be allowed on 2-inch and larger used turbo and compound meters. The meter installed as a result of changes in load shall comply with Part IX, Section 8. A plumber shall install the meter at the owner's expense.

Amendment Adopted: August 7, 2002 (3-1-95)

15. Measurement Systems

A customer may apportion and bill the water bill and the sewer use fee to individual unit occupants in

- (a) A master-metered residential housing complex of four or more units in one building; or
- (b) A mobile home park.

The customer shall measure such billing either by a private meter or by a measurement system approved by the District.

A customer may apportion and bill water usage for common areas to unit occupants on an equitable basis.

The unit price for water and the sewer use fee billed by the customer to the unit occupants shall not exceed the unit price paid by the customer to the District.

A customer shall show, as separate line items on the billing statement to unit occupants, charges for unit measured water usage, sewer use fee, apportioned common usage water and reasonable service charges or billing cost assessments.

A customer shall provide the District with reasonable access to inspect the books, records and equipment used in the customer's measurement system.

Amendment Adopted: July 1, 2009 (9-5-07)

Part X

WATER MAIN EXTENSIONS

1. General

- (a) All water main extensions or additions shall be approved by the Board of Directors. Financial contributions must be paid by the owners or developers of properties fronting right-of-way in accordance with the following paragraphs. All requests for water main extensions shall be made to the District.

For the purpose of connection charges to be made under Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Part X of these regulations, a property shall be considered to front a main when such property is benefited by the existence of such main, is not assessed for other parallel water mains in the same right-of-way, and may receive water service from such main even though such property may not physically front upon such main because of intervening property occupied for purposes such as road or railroad.

Amendment Adopted: May 4, 2005 (4-3-91)

- (b) Where water mains are requested or required to be installed, such mains shall be installed across the entire right-of-way frontage of the property, unless it is determined by the District that no benefit will result therefrom. For property other than single-family residential, additional mains may be required as provided in Part III, Paragraph 1, of these Rules.

Amendment Adopted: May 4, 2005 (7-11-79)

2. Contract

- (a) Mains installed in new areas or partially developed areas primarily at the request of a developer or other individual require the person or firm desiring the main to enter a contract with the District. Applicants shall pay the cost of the water main, not less than the cost of installation of a 6-inch water main and appurtenances sufficient to serve the described area. If the District determines there are special conditions existing, the applicant may be required to pay the cost of a larger main or portion thereof.

Amendment Adopted: May 4, 2005

- (b) The applicant shall pay the estimated cost of the main installation prior to installation. Upon completion of installation, the District shall determine the actual cost of installation of the main. The District shall refund any overpayment or shall bill the applicant if the actual cost is greater than the advance payment. No interest shall be paid on the payment.

Amendment Adopted: March 1, 1995

- (c) The applicant may identify in the contract any real property which fronts the main and which the applicant does not own. The District shall collect the connection charge from the owner of such property which is benefited by the main prior to allowing a tap of the main. Refunds of such connection charges shall be made on an annual basis and for 20 years after the main extension agreement is approved by the District.

Amendment Adopted: May 4, 2005 (3-1-95)

3. Connection Charge

- (a) The District may elect to install mains for expansion, reinforcement, or other reasons under a construction authorization procedure at its own expense.

Persons with property fronting on such mains may tap them upon proper application and by paying a connection charge based on the front footage owned by the applicant in accordance with the District's established assessment procedure.

Amendment Adopted: May 4, 2005

- (b) The connection charge may be paid at the time of installation or when the main is tapped.

4. Assessment

- (a) Where there are no mains in developed areas and a large number of different property owners are involved, they may petition the Board to create a water main district.
- (b) The cost of the main which is installed under this procedure will be levied as a special assessment against the property fronting the main.

Amendment Adopted: May 4, 2005

- (c) Petitions and information on the requirements for creating such a district may be obtained from the District.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

5. Pioneer Mains

- (a) A pioneer main is a main connected to the existing distribution system and extending to the far end of the property to be served, where adequate capacity is available to meet the requirements of the new service and potential additional development. The District may, at its sole discretion, be the pioneer of a main.
- (b) Where new developments require the extension of pioneer mains, developers shall pay the cost of such mains.

The diameter and length of main which is required will be determined by the District by individual analysis. Refund of a portion of such costs may be made as hereinafter provided.

- (c) Pioneer mains shall be sized taking into account domestic consumption in the expected service area of the main, fire flows to the service area, and transmission capacity beyond the water main service area.

For purposes of calculating proportional shares of main capacity, it will be assumed that when the pioneer developer or subsequent developer needs water service, the main will be extended to the far end of the property to be served, and that all flow calculations will assume that total water flow to each subdivision will be delivered to the subdivision at that farthest point regardless of where the actual connections are made.

- (1) The main size or, where the main is oversized, the equivalent size water main, to be paid for by the pioneer developer will be the larger of the two main sizes (*not to exceed 24 inches unless the developer's own requirements are for a larger main*) determined as follows:
- (a) The maximum hourly demand of the entire area expected to be served by the main extension, or
 - (b) The maximum daily demand plus the fire demand of the entire area expected to be served.
- (2) The pioneer developer will pay the full cost or the equivalent cost of the size main necessary to meet the requirements of (1) (a) above. Refunds will be made to the pioneer developer on the following basis:

Method A. Where (1) (a) above is the larger, as each subsequent developer benefiting from the pioneer main connects to it, that developer will make a contribution to the pioneer developer based on that developer's proportionate share of demand to total or equivalent main capacity of the segments of the pioneer main from which that developer benefits.

Method B. Where (1) (b) above is the larger, as each subsequent developer fronting the main connects to it, that developer will contribute to the pioneer developer 50 percent of the actual cost based on land parcel actual frontage (*section corner to section corner, or equivalent, not assessable front footage*).

Interest shall be paid by each subsequent developer based upon its proportionate share of the total costs paid by the pioneer developer, at a rate which will return to the pioneer developer the interest which has been paid for its financing from the date the main extension agreement is approved by the District

- (3) Where the main is oversized for District purposes, such oversizing will be the obligation of the District.

- (4) All pioneer refunds by Method A shall continue and not be terminated by the first extension therefrom, so that developers may be required to contribute to two, three, or more approach mains.

Pioneer main refunds calculated by Method B will not require a contribution from developers extending therefrom unless the subdivision directly fronts the main.

- (5) Pioneers shall be entitled to refunds for 20 years after the main extension agreement is approved by the District, or until the recoverable portion has been recovered in its entirety, or until the full design capacity of the main is used, whichever comes first. When the District is the pioneer, the District shall be entitled to refunds until the recoverable portion has been recovered in its entirety.

Amendment Adopted: May 4, 2005 (8-7-02; 5-3-00; 5-2-79; 2-4-15)

6. Paralleling and Tapping Mains

- (a) Individuals shall pay assessments or connection charges for distribution mains in accordance with Paragraphs 2, 3 or 4 of this Section in addition to contributions to parallel pioneer mains.

Amendment Adopted: May 4, 2005

- (b) No individual property owner shall be required to pay an assessment or connection charge for more than one distribution main when both mains front the same property. When more than one pioneer main fronts a property, only the pioneer main most directly affecting the property shall be eligible for a contribution.

Amendment Adopted: May 4, 2005 (10-7-87)

- (c) Mains larger than 16 inches cannot be tapped without permission from the District.

Amendment Adopted: May 4, 2005 (4-3-91)

7. Main Locations

Water mains shall be constructed and maintained only in locations as outlined below:

- (a) Within the dedicated street right-of-way the grade of which has been legally established and the street graded to conform thereto; or, where not so established, the grade is satisfactory to the Utilities District.

- (b) In easements where the convenience or necessity of the District requires.

Amendment Adopted: April 4, 1973

- (c) In easements in developments where dedicated streets are not available for distribution system mains, in which case easement shall be of a grade, location and width suitable to the District.

In no case shall permanent easements be less than 15 feet in width, and they shall be located in or adjacent to hard-surfaced driveways as shown on the plan attached to said easement. They may be partially or wholly under a paved surface. Temporary construction easements shall be provided as required.

Permanent easements shall contain a continuous strip not less than 6 feet in width which is reserved exclusively for water mains, and no other structure shall be erected, constructed or placed on, above, or below the surface of this strip, except paving and those pipes, conduits or cables which cross at approximately right angles.

The easements shall be so located that there will be a clearance of not less than 15 feet between the water mains and any buildings.

Amendment Adopted: February 5, 1975

8. Private Water Lines

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

Upon application approved by the District, private water lines may be installed at any location not abutting a water main or not justifying an extension of the nearest water main to the location under the following conditions:

- (a) Such private water line construction shall be at the expense of the property owner.

Amendment Adopted: December 16, 1970

- (b) Private water line piping shall conform to the requirements of Part V.

Amendment Adopted: May 4, 2005 (8-5-92)

- (c) The applicant for a private water line shall submit proof showing title to the premises. The application shall be effective for one year for the owner and owner's heirs or assigns in title.

If the application is approved, the owner shall execute a private water line agreement upon a form prescribed by the District. The owner shall pay the District a private water line fee prescribed by the Board of Directors in-lieu-of a connection charge.

The agreement shall, for the owner and owner's heirs or assigns, waive objection to the creation of a water main district and to the levy and assessment of a special tax against the real estate to pay the cost of extension of a water main in the water main district.

Customers currently using a private water line, but requesting to tap an MUD water main that abuts the property shall be assessed a connection charge as outlined in Section 06-002 - Private Water Lines - of the MUD Procedures Manual.

Amendment Adopted: May 4, 2005 (3-1-95; 8-3-16)

- (d) Only one customer shall be served by each private water line, except that a second building owned by the same party situated in the rear and which does not abut upon an open street, may be connected to this private line if approved by the Utilities District.

When either building is sold or transferred to any other ownership, the District may require installation of a separate service to the separately owned buildings at the owner's expense.

Amendment Adopted: December 10, 1980

- (e) A private water line agreement shall grant a permit for a period of 10 years. Any time the use of a private water line is discontinued, it shall be abandoned by the owner in accordance with Part IV, Section 5.

At the end of 10 years, if an owner wants to continue using water and an abutting main exists, the private water line shall be abandoned and, after payment of all fees and charges, the water service shall be connected to the abutting main.

When the private water line is abandoned, the District may approve the continued use of any portion of the private water line that conforms to these Rules.

If there is no abutting water main at the end of 10 years, the owner shall have a revocable right to continued use of the private water line until an abutting main is installed at which time the owner shall immediately abandon the private water line in accordance with Part IV, Section 5 and connect to the water main.

The District may, at its sole discretion and for any purpose, revoke the right to continued use of the private water line.

Amendment Adopted: May 1, 1996 (8-5-92)

- (f) Approval to repair or replace a private line shall be obtained before work begins.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994 (8-3-16)

- (1) **Repairs.** Repairs shall be made in accordance with Part V, Section 10 (c). Repairs may be made without connecting to an abutting main or applying for a new private line agreement.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994 (2-4-15)

- (2) **Replacements.** Replacement of the entire private line is not considered a repair and the private line shall be abandoned in accordance with Section 8 (e) above.

If no water main abuts the property and owner's existing private line agreement does not grant a 10-year permit, owner may apply for a new private line agreement. If granted, all applicable fees and charges shall be paid.

Amendment Adopted: July 6, 1994 (8-3-16)

9. Impact Fee

- (a) For the purpose of partially recovering costs of building reservoirs, and/or pump stations in addition to looping, oversizing, enlarging and reinforcing portions of the water distribution system, impact fees shall be paid as established by the District.

Amendment Adopted: August 7, 2002 (3-3-91; 8-3-16)

- (b) **Fire Training Facilities.** Water service used exclusively for fire training at fire training facilities shall be exempt from payment of capital facilities charges provided that the District may curtail such water service during periods of peak water usage. Operation of such water service in violation of District curtailment shall be cause for loss of this exemption and payment of the applicable capital facilities charges.

Amendment Adopted: March 3, 1999

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Part XI

RATES

1. Rates for General Water Use

All water shall be supplied to customers by meter measurement obtained through a water service line or a hydrant meter connection complying with these Rules and Regulations at the rates established by the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Utilities District, except as herein otherwise provided. Prevailing rate schedules may be obtained from the District.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

2. Rates for Private Fire Protection System Service

Users of private fire protection systems will pay any or all of the following applicable fees, rates and charges, in addition to any others which may be required in other sections of these Rules and Regulations:

- (a) **Demand Charges.** Each unmetered private fire protection system connected to a District water main shall pay a demand charge for system capacity necessary to supply the private fire protection system with water in the event it is used. The charge will be established by the Board of Directors and is subject to change from time to time.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

- (b) **Water Used on Fires.** Water used from unmetered fire protection systems for extinguishing fires will not be billed.

- (c) **Maintenance of Hydrants.** Where the District provides maintenance service on either a private hydrant or a certified private fire hydrant, the user will pay for maintenance based on charges established by the Board of Directors.

Amendment Adopted: October 7, 1987

3. Rates for Water Used from Fire Hydrant Meter Connections

Upon application, a license may be issued to operate fire hydrants. License granted hereunder shall be subject to conditions and requirements established from time to time by the District.

Amendment Adopted: April 3, 1991

4. Temporary Rate for Exceptional Use of Water

In case of an application for use of water under conditions or for a special purpose not herein described, the President may make a temporary rate to fit the case.

Amendment Adopted: May 4, 2005 (100-7-87)

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Part XII

WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

1. General

The District shall establish a water conservation plan for the purpose of encouraging water conservation and response to water shortages. The plan shall include a public education component, a rate structure component and an emergency operations component.

The emergency operations component shall establish levels of response commensurate with the level of emergency. Such levels shall define the conditions under which voluntary conservation methods shall be encouraged and the conditions under which mandatory restrictions shall be enforced.

The plan shall establish the method by which public notice is provided.

Enforcement of mandatory restrictions shall include the shut-off of water service for violations and a charge for restoration of service. The President shall have discretion to determine and execute the level of emergency response.

The plan shall establish appropriate methods of restriction or prohibition including, but not limited to, restrictions or prohibitions on the following:

- (a) Lawn irrigation.
- (b) Vehicle washing.
- (c) Operation of decorative fountains.
- (d) Filling of swimming pools.
- (e) Governmental use for street cleaning, sewer flushing, swimming pool filling, fire fighter training.
- (f) All non-sanitary uses.

Amendment Adopted: May 4, 2005 (6-4-97)